

# A New Species of *Baccharis* (Asteraceae, Astereae) from Santa Catarina, Brazil

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**ABSTRACT.** A new species, *Baccharis coronata* Giuliano, from Santa Catarina, Brazil, is described and illustrated. This species, belonging to section *Oblongifoliae*, is distinguished by its axillary compound corymbs crowned by the upper leaves.

**RESUMEN.** Se describe e ilustra una nueva especie, *Baccharis coronata* Giuliano, de Santa Catarina, Brasil. Esta especie, perteneciente a la sección *Oblongifoliae*, se distingue por sus corimbos compuestos axilares coronados por las hojas superiores.

**Key words:** Asteraceae, *Baccharis*, Brazil, IUCN Conservation Status, Santa Catarina.

The genus *Baccharis* L. includes about 400 species (Bremer, 1994) distributed from the eastern and southwestern United States to southern Argentina and Chile. During the revision of its infrageneric taxonomy, some specimens from the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil, were found that did not match with any described species; consequently, a new species is proposed here.

***Baccharis coronata* Giuliano, sp. nov.** **TYPE:** Brazil. Santa Catarina: Mun. Bom Retiro, Campo dos Padres, 2000 m, 16 Dec. 1948, R. Reitz 2422 (holotype, LP). Figure 1.

*Baccharidi brachylaenoidi* affinis, sed capitulis in corymbis compositis axillaribus foliis apicalibus coronatis differt.

Erect shrubs 2–5 m tall, non-resinous, clothed with uniseriate conic hairs with pedestal on young organs, glabrous at maturity; branches conspicuously marked by the insertions of caducous leaves. Leaves alternate, crowded at the apex of branches, narrowly elliptic or slightly obovate, base attenuate, apex apiculate, margins minutely crenate, pinnately nerved, 4–8.4 × 0.9–1.4 mm. Capitula pedunculate, arranged in compound corymbiform cymes placed at the axils of leaves that are caducous at the maturity of the heads; the capitulescence is crowned by the apical persistent leaves. Receptacles of carpellate capitula conic, alveolate, with linear, acute, caducous paleae; involucres campanulate, 5–6 × 6 mm; phyllaries in 2 to 3 series, acute, glabrous, the outer ovate and the inner lanceolate or oblong. Florets 18 to 20;

corolla filiform, 3–3.5 mm, irregularly denticulate at apex, outside with biserrate hairs in the apical 1/3; style exserted, with linear branches. Achenes of carpellate capitula strongly compressed, ellipsoid or obovoid, with 5 or 6 longitudinal ribs, 2–2.5 mm, with sparse twin hairs placed near the apex; pappus uniseriate, persistent, slightly accrescent. Receptacles of staminate capitula conic, alveolate, without paleae; involucres campanulate, 4–5 × 4–5 mm; phyllaries in 2 to 3 series, acute or obtuse, similar to those of carpellate capitula. Florets 15 to 23; corolla 3–3.5 mm, with biserrate hairs on the apical portion of the tube and the basal portion of the limb; limb campanulate, 5-lobed at apex, lobes 0.5–1 mm; style obtusate at apex, with branches separate at maturity. Achenes of staminate capitula rudimentary; pappus bristles not broadened at apex.

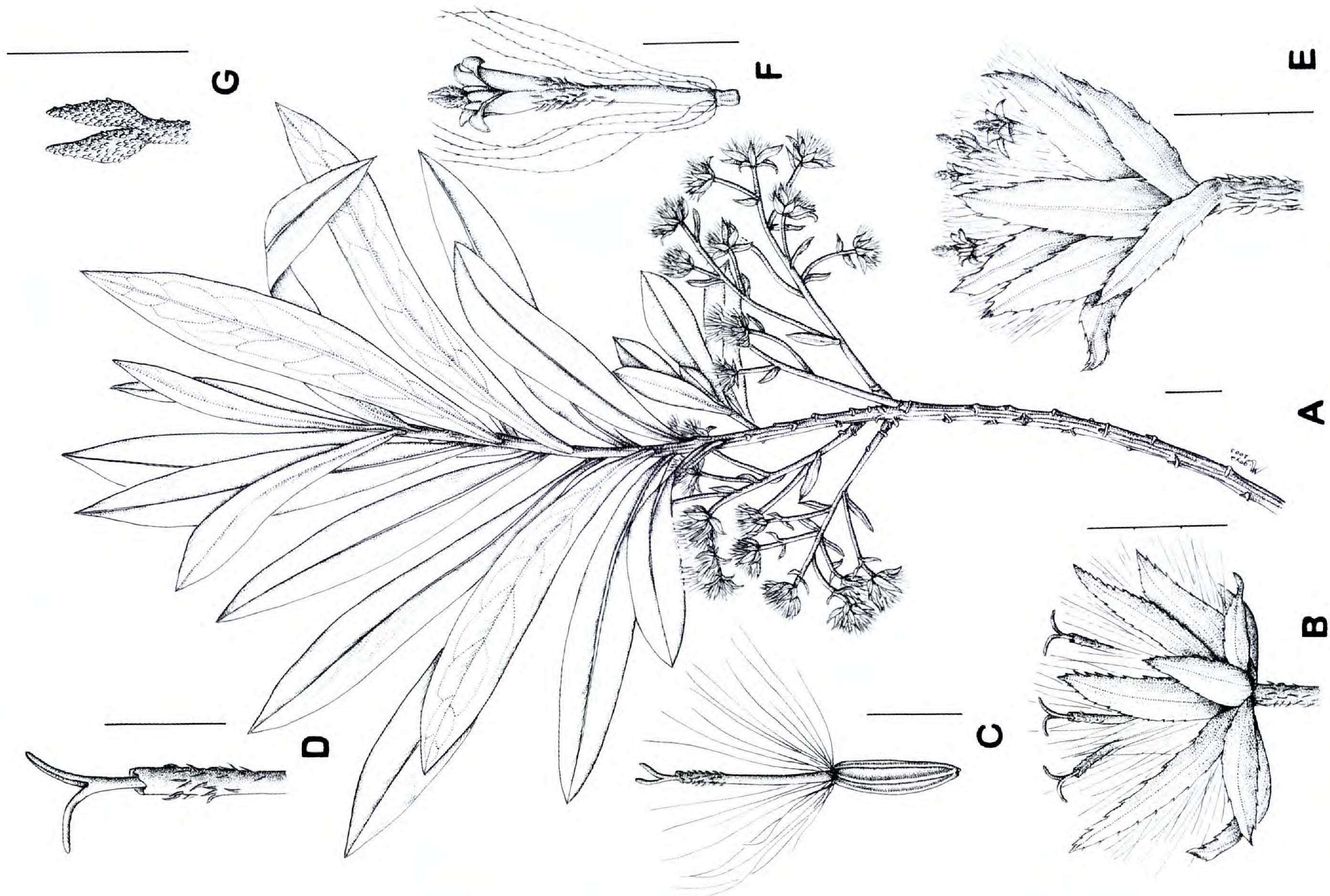
The name of this species refers to the leaves, which are densely arranged, crowning the apex of the branches. The description of the species is based on the carpellate plant of the holotype and the staminate and carpellate collections of the paratypes.

*Baccharis coronata* belongs to section *Oblongifoliae* by virtue of the indument of uniseriate conic hairs, pinnately to sub-reticulate nerved leaves, the staminate florets with obtusate style apex with branches separated at maturity, the paleaceous receptacles of carpellate capitula, and the compressed 5-ribbed achenes with sparse twin hairs (Giuliano, 2001; Oliveira & Marchiori, 2005). It is closely related to *B. brachylaenoides* DC. by leaf and involucre morphology; however, both species chiefly differ in their capitulescence architecture: axillary compound corymbiform cymes crowned by the upper leaves in the former, and a terminal panicle in the latter.

The species is known solely from the localities of Brusque and Campo dos Padres in the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil, where it grows in campos and capoeiras at 40–2000 m.

**Paratypes.** BRAZIL, Santa Catarina: Brusque, R. Reitz 2271 (LP); Mun. Bom Retiro, Campo dos Padres, Faz. Campo dos Padres, L. B. Smith, R. Reitz & R. Klein 7720 (LP).

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## Literature Cited

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5: (Asteraceae—Astereae), no sul do Brasil. 6-15.